

quested by the Edison Company and its subsidiaries.

And this is what the Edison Company and its subsidiaries promise to give in return for this valuable franchise:

**What the Company Would Give.**

"Install, reserve and maintain for the exclusive use of the city, as an integral part of the generating and distributing systems of the franchise, generating machinery, sub-station apparatus, cables, switches and controlling apparatus up to the switchboards in the structures of the drainage chambers, how or to be hereafter provided by the Board of Water Supply of the city for the unwatering of the pressure tunnels of the Catskill aqueduct."

There are three of these siphons or pressure tunnels, and they will be pumped out or "unwatered" for the last time some time during the next three years. The cost of this work is estimated not to exceed \$100,000.

The provisions of this proposed franchise, singularly enough, are in effect the provisions of a bill that has appeared almost regularly before the Legislature of this state for the past ten years, at almost every session.

Money was spent lavishly to put such a measure through—a measure which merely sought to give the right to private interests to condemn land for the placing of high power electric transmission lines, which land, of course, would be paid for by the electric power companies.

But by the terms of this proposed contract, now before Mayor Mitchell, President McAneny and President Mathewson for their consideration, the land is given free to the Edison Company and its subsidiaries.

But the scheme in its original form—when it was first presented to the city, a little more than a year ago—would have given the Edison Company and its subsidiaries free right of way over the four aqueducts leading into New York—namely, the Old Croton, the New Croton, the Bronx Pipe Line and the new aqueduct.

**Legal Objections to Plan.**

The Tribune was informed that there are several legal objections to the granting of the franchise. The big stumbling block, it was pointed out, was that the Catskill aqueduct land, having been acquired for water supply purposes, could not be used for any other purpose.

Since the form of contract was drawn up three other Westchester electric power companies have appeared on the scene, and by virtue of an agreement between the original four applicants they have been let in on the proposition. The three new entrants are the Northern Westchester Lighting Company, the Peekskill Lighting and Railroad Company and the Westchester Lighting Company.

In an official report to Mayor Mitchell, made by Harry P. Nichols, engineer and chief of the Bureau of Water Supply, on the application for the franchise, he states that if the city erected its own plant to pump out the three pressure tunnels—which the Edison Company agrees to do free of charge if granted the franchise—the cost would amount to a considerable sum until the aqueduct is in successful operation, "but after that time would amount to practically nothing."

Mr. Nichols, who foreshadowed the action of the Board of Water Supply in his report to the Mayor, which was dated May 18 last, figured that this cost would be \$75,000 a year.

Experts figure that there would be no need to pump out the pressure tunnels after the third year of the aqueduct's running.

## ENGLAND RETURNS TO BENTON CASE

### Notice Served of Satisfaction Wanted if Villa Gets Presidency.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

London, June 6.—The Mexican situation has undergone a remarkable new development, in consequence of a firmly expressed communication from the British government, which might mean an eventual encroachment, by Great Britain on the area of the Monroe Doctrine.

According to "The Express," Sir Edward Grey has notified President Wilson in friendly but unequivocal terms that if Villa should become President of Mexico the British government would demand and exact satisfaction for the murder of Benton.

"The Express" adds:

"This communication, divested of all the frills and embroidery of diplomatic usage and couched in language emphasizing Britain's good will toward the United States, places President Wilson in an awkward position."

"President Wilson and Secretary Bryan have shown no such abhorrence in dealing with the murderer of Benton as they have in dealing with Huerta, the alleged murderer of Madero. If Villa had succeeded in foisting himself into first place, there is little doubt they would have accepted him, and so found a way of escape from their hastily contrived and ill-considered position in Mexico."

"The question now is, if Villa succeeds, what will be the attitude of the United States, in view of Great Britain's unexpected and refreshing return to firmness? Can they permit Great Britain to exact satisfaction, which means physical force in Mexico, and thus probably be a direct encroachment on the Monroe Doctrine?"

## VILLA GOES TO-DAY TO MEET CARRANZA

### Command of Zone Covering Territory of March to Capital To Be Discussed.

El Paso, Tex., June 5.—It will be several days before General Carranza arrives at Saltillo and sends his answer to the letter of the mediators at Niagara Falls.

It was announced to-day by his agents here that General Villa would leave Chihuahua City to-morrow to confer with the Constitutional commander in chief at Torreon, where Carranza remained to-day. The bureau of information at Juarez issues a news bulletin saying that General Pablo Gonzales, commander of the eastern military zone, was on his way to Saltillo to meet Carranza.

Carranza and Villa are expected to confer at Torreon about the relative positions of Villa, commanding the northern military zone, and General Natera, recently appointed by Carranza as head of a newly formed central zone covering territory through which Villa was expected to move on his march toward the national capital.

## WHITE CROSS NURSE TREATING WOUNDED MEXICAN BOY.



Dr. and Mrs. Mackellar, White Cross nurses at Tampico.

## FILIBUSTER GETS ARMS TO REBELS

### American Ship from Galveston for Havana Slips Into Tampico.

### CARGO RUSHED TO INTERIOR AT ONCE

### Antilla, Speeding to Same Port with Second Shipment, Not To Be Stopped.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 5.—A small tramp schooner named the Sunshine has slipped into Tampico and delivered a million rounds of ammunition which the vessel took on board at Galveston. The ammunition was placed on barges awaiting the arrival of the Sunshine, moved up the river a distance and placed aboard a train. By this time it has probably arrived in Monterrey, and the Constitutionalists are very much pleased, as their forces at the front have recently been running short of ammunition.

The Sunshine sailed from Galveston for Havana, but diverted her course to Tampico on account of "stress of weather." The reports which have been received here show that this was mere subterfuge. The Sunshine has now departed from Tampico for Havana, where she may be fined by the Cuban authorities for violation of shipping laws.

The landing of the cargo was this afternoon reported to the President aboard the Mayflower at Annapolis. It is highly probable that the Sunshine's filibustering exploit will bring complications, for it is a distinct violation of the agreement which this government entered into with the A B C mediators that there should be no exportation of arms from the United States to Mexico during the mediation.

**Cannot Stop the Antilla.**

The sailing of the Antilla from New York constitutes another violation, by Mr. Bryan's own admission, but the Antilla has yet to put the munitions of war ashore in a Mexican port. There was a report here to-day that the government here would stop the Antilla, but this is discredited. No instructions to that effect have been issued, and as the Antilla is a Cuban ship there is no authority by law for such action.

Officials here are deeply concerned over the arms situation. They see in it the possibility that the United States government may be placed in an inextricable and highly undesirable position. It is pointed out that if the United States lived fully up to the agreement against exportation of arms and ammunition the chances of inducing the Constitutionalists, who are in obvious need of such war supplies, to enter into the mediation would be greatly enhanced.

The danger which presents itself is that if the mediation fails, through non-participation by the Constitutionalists, the mediators may blame that failure on the United States. If they do this, either in a formal report or in informal reports to their respective governments in South America, it may arouse a suspicion which the mediation was intended to allay in Latin America.

There are those who foresee that out of the present situation may come more bitter feeling in Latin America than the Colombia-Panama incident ever created.

It is apparently the intention of the government to prevent a blockade of Tampico by Huerta's gunboats. For some weeks Admiral Badger has had instructions not to permit the Federal warships to interfere with commerce at Tampico, and these orders have not been changed. If this interference with the Mexican gunboats occurs Huerta will charge that his understanding with the United States that there should be no aggressive action pending the mediation will have been violated, and experts here think that Huerta will be entirely right.

The Bravo and the Zaragoza, the two Mexican gunboats which are expected to do the blockading, are still in Puerto Mexico, so far as Navy Department advices show. American ships at Puerto Mexico are keeping close watch on them, and will trail the two little boats wherever they go.

There was a report here to-day that the mediators had already protested against the reported exportations of arms from the United States, but this

## QUAINT MILITARY COURT TRIES VERA CRUZ NATIVES

By ARTHUR RUHL.

Vera Cruz, June 5.—A frail, harmless-looking old man has sat for several days this week in the Superior Court of Vera Cruz facing the military commission. The old man was dressed in a pair of trousers and a striped undershirt, and he held his hat in his hand and sat for hours in a wooden chair, staring in a very melancholy fashion at three soldier-like American officers with swords at their sides who were trying him for murder.

The day after the Americans landed Ismael Quevedo was stabbed and killed in a neighborhood row in one of the poorer parts of the town. The slayer escaped, but his father, Luis Garcia Robles, was arrested, charged with having assisted in the murder by holding the victim while his son stabbed him.

The case is finished now, and the commission, consisting of Lieutenant Colonel Tredwell Moore, 7th Infantry; Major Joseph D. Leitch, 28th Infantry; and Major Truman O. Murphy, 19th Infantry, has arrived at its decision, but not yet announced it to General Funston. It is generally supposed that the old man will be let off with a light sentence.

The trial has been another of those curiously interesting scenes of which there have been so many since our occupation of Vera Cruz. The military commission itself goes back to the first war with Mexico, when it was found necessary, after taking the capital, to convene a special court for the trial of various cases not readily handled by ordinary military courts. The binding power of the decisions of such courts has since been established by the United States Supreme Court and their jurisdiction broadened.

The complete suspension of the Mexican civil government at Vera Cruz made necessary the creation of such a court, although at first it was objected that it lacked jurisdiction, inasmuch as a state of war did not exist.

afternoon Mr. Bryan made specific denial of it. Concerning all other reports he would say nothing definite.

Mr. Bryan has yet to admit that the Antilla sailed from New York with ammunition aboard. For that matter he has never admitted that the steamships Havana and Ypiranga landed arms at Puerto Mexico. When asked to-day to explain why the orders against exportation were not made effective, Mr. Bryan became evasive.

Dr. Karl Buenz, managing director in New York of the Hamburg-American Line, called on the Secretary of War to-day to protest against the lines levied by the American authorities in Vera Cruz against his line's steamers Bavaria and Ypiranga. Mr. Garrison said he would cable to General Funston for a full report on the action of the American customs officers. When that was received he would take up the defense which the company would make. Unless the German company has the German Embassy make representations to the State Department, the matter will be handled in the War Department.

## AMERICANS SAFE IN MEXICO

### Brazilian Minister advised Not to Furnish Transportation.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Mexico City, June 5.—The Brazilian Minister has received word from Consul Canada, of Vera Cruz, advising him that the situation having materially changed, and immediate need for Americans to leave Mexico no longer existing, transportation and travelling expenses should be furnished only to destitute Americans desirous of leaving who have relatives or friends in the United States able and willing to care for them.

There are practically no such Americans now in this city. Americans who remained here are making a good living, though, naturally, business is not as good as formerly.

The whole procedure is extremely interesting to a civilian accustomed to the elaborate legal machinery and continuous sparring for points which characterize murder trials at home. The courtroom is a bare little room about like a public school recitation room. There are no spectators. The three members of the commission sit on one side of a long table, and facing them the judge advocate, Captain Constant Cordier, of the 4th Infantry, who acts as prosecutor, and Lieutenant Morrison, representing the defense.

The old man sat in a plain wooden chair at the end of the table listening with equal melancholy and apathy to the English questions he did not understand and the answers witnesses gave after the questions had been translated into Spanish. When the wind blew a paper off the table to the floor the old man dare not pick it up, for as a prisoner on trial for his life he must not stir from his chair, and he looked back and forth from the paper to the officers more melancholy if anything than ever.

The young judge advocate put his questions and summed up his case with something of precision and the confident air of the professional prosecutor, and even now and then good naturedly interrupted the less experienced lieutenant who was defending the old man to suggest some happier or more appropriate method of handling the case. The whole procedure is a quaint mingling of amateurs and technique, and an evident determination that justice be done and the accused get a thoroughly square deal.

The next case will be the trial of Filiberto Balan, held on several charges of murder, robbery and assault. One of the witnesses will be a woman, known as "La Pava," or "The Turkey," said to have been the leader of a gang of snipers during the last two days' fighting.

## LEADERS FIGHT BY WIRE

### Huerta and Villa Exchange Vituperative Messages.

Vera Cruz, June 5.—Huerta and Villa, according to a report brought here by a refugee, are exchanging vituperative compliments by wire. A Villa telegrapher recently tapped a Federal wire and sent a message in which Villa paid his respects to his enemy.

Huerta gave orders that similar messages should be delivered to him immediately, and sent a reply in kind.

## ENDED DEBT BY SUICIDE

### Nephew Robbed Aunt Eighty-two Years Old of \$20,000.

Red Bank, N. J., June 5.—Mrs. Alice Cothren, eighty-two years old, of Broad st., sadly admitted to-night that Frank H. Cothren, her nephew, who died on Friday night at 115 South Oxford st., Brooklyn, from an overdose of morphine, lost about \$20,000 of her money during the time he enjoyed power of attorney over her estate.

Some time after her husband's death, Mrs. Cothren said, she gave her nephew, her sole heir, complete charge of her estate. It is said that some months ago Cothren by a ruse got possession of all the aged woman's deposit books and refused to give them up.

This made Mrs. Cothren so suspicious, it is said, that she went to New York, faced Cothren in his office and demanded the possession of her deposit books and the cancellation of the power of attorney which she had granted. He thereupon confessed that he had withdrawn all her money for his own use and had lost it.

## SILLIMAN FACED DEATH IN MEXICO

### American Consul Tells Bryan of Experiences in Saltillo Jail.

### ACCUSED AS SPY BY THE FEDERALS

### Consulate Invaded and Code Book Stolen—British Consul Aided Foreigners.

(From The Tribune Bureau.)

Washington, June 5.—John R. Silliman, consular representative of the United States at Saltillo, told the Secretary of State to-day of a thrilling story of how he was imprisoned in a Mexican jail for twenty-one days in danger of being executed. The Federal commander at Saltillo, General Joaquin Maas, who cared little for Americans, had accused him of being a spy for the Constitutionalists.

Mr. Silliman, who reached here from Mexico this morning, confirmed reports that the Federals broke into the American Consulate and stole the consular code book, which is used to frame confidential messages to and from the State Department. The code can be juggled by agreement between sender and receiver, so that the book will not be of much use to other persons. The capture of the book, however, will mean that the department sooner or later will be compelled to publish a new code, which will cost several thousand dollars.

Mr. Silliman, who was ill while in prison and underwent many hardships, was not inclined to talk about his experiences. When he was asked if he had been in actual danger of his life he replied:

"Well, I wasn't put up against a wall to be shot. It didn't get that far, but there were times when I was in danger. When I came down to Vera Cruz and saw a train approaching with three American infantrymen on the cow-catcher, I tell you it looked mighty fine to me."

### Praises British Consul.

Mr. Silliman had high praise for D. B. McMillan, the British Consul at Saltillo, saying:

"Mr. and Mrs. McMillan almost made a hotel of their house in Saltillo, and it was filled with Americans and British. There must have been forty or fifty of them there. The British were not the objects of attack, but in an excitement like that in Saltillo, when the news of the American capture of Vera Cruz was received, the people don't make distinctions. They go after any one who looks like a 'gringo.' I don't know much about it, but I've been told there was a lot of trouble. You see, I was placed in retirement at an early hour and I did not see for myself just what happened."

Mr. Silliman expressed the belief that the Constitutionalists were not so near to capturing Mexico City as they have been asserting.

"Mexico City is a long way south from Saltillo," said he, "and the railway could be interrupted. There is a desert to be crossed, which is barren of supplies of any kind. Down there they don't simply take up the tracks and move the rails somewhere, but they make a fire of the ties, put the rails on, get them red hot, and then twist them so that they can never be used again. The Federals could do this with the line and interfere with the progress of the rebel armies."

## DEATH IN BRIDAL MEAL

### Ptomaine Poisoning Kills C. D. Holman After Luncheon.

Within eight hours after he had had luncheon with his sister and brother-in-law, at whose wedding Wednesday he had been an usher, Charles D. Holman, of 257 West 90th st., died in the Hudson Street hospital from ptomaine poisoning.

The story of the young man's death was told last night by George W. Kyle, the bridegroom. He said he and Mrs. Kyle met Holman Thursday afternoon at an uptown hotel, lunched and arranged a theatre party for that evening. Mr. Holman then went to his office at 123 William st. He became ill late that afternoon, and was taken to the hospital where he died.

Mr. Holman was a graduate of Princeton in last year's class. He was a member of the Triangle Club at college, and belonged to the MacDowell Chorus here. He leaves his father, mother and two sisters. The funeral will be to-day at the Holman home.

## CHURCHILL FOILED PANAMA FAIR PLAN

### Admiralty Chief Blamed for England's Attitude in Exposition Rebuff.

Winston Churchill, First Lord of the Admiralty, was credited yesterday by W. A. M. Goode, secretary of the British committee of the Panama-Pacific Exposition, with being the chief cause of the trouble in England's failure to have an official representation in San Francisco in 1915.

On his arrival yesterday from Liverpool by the Cunarder Aquitania, Mr. Goode said:

"The real reason for the government refusing to listen to the almost unanimous wish of the artists, scientists, authors, politicians and business men of the country is that they are afraid to admit they are in the wrong."

"With pathetic lack of moral courage the officials in power allowed themselves to be swayed by the argument that they would lose prestige with the electors if at the eleventh hour they confessed their mistake."

"That view was urged by Mr. Winston Churchill, who appears to have produced a perversity as irritating as it is childish."

"Another reason for the British government's attitude is the sort of understanding with Germany."

## THE BEN FRANKLIN QUIZ.

The long "Ben Franklin Quiz" race is narrowing to a finish. The squad of clerks from the firm of Haskin & Sells, trained to their work of handling the thousands of answers, started a week-end sprint of their own yesterday, and last night the field had been cut down materially.

Out ahead, however, fifteen contestants still held their places. There were many changes yesterday in the positions of those immediately behind, but the fifteen managed to set the pace through another twenty-four hours. They are:

Charles H. Montgomery, Hillburn, N. Y.  
George R. Perrine, Freehold, N. J.  
G. J. Lloyd, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Alfred Weber, The Bronx, New York City.  
Jacob B. Rothberg, New York City.  
John P. Clarke, Brooklyn, N. Y.  
Myrtle H. Miller, New York City.  
Mabel V. Servis, Elizabeth, N. J.  
Emma Blanchard, Newark, N. J.  
Mrs. W. H. Brown, New York City.  
Frederick A. Schaffner, Brooklyn.  
Albert H. Aubertin, New York City.  
Dwight F. Norton, Brooklyn.  
Oscar Schwartz, New York City.  
Joseph J. Haas, Brooklyn.

Those unannounced and anxious may be able to guess their chances from some of the answers. Five of them will be published each day until the winners are announced. To-day's five answers are:

Pictograph.	Quotation No.	Answer.
10	123	"Don't think to hunt two hares with one dog."
11	143	"Fish and visitors stink in three days."
12	584	"To lengthen thy life, lessen thy meals."
13	562	"Time enough always proves little enough."
14	215	"He that doth what he should not, shall feel what he would not."

## VILLA CURBS ANGER FOR SAKE OF CAUSE

### Friends Persuade Him to Delay an Open Break with Carranza.

### LEADERS TO MEET WITHOUT A SCENE

### First Chief Stands by His Appointments and Names Seven Cabinet Members.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Juarez, Mexico, June 5.—Pressure brought to bear on General Pancho Villa by his personal friends to-day is believed to have averted, for the present at least, an open break with General Venustiano Carranza.

Angry to the point of violence, General Villa made plans last night to go to Torreon and meet Carranza. Friends of Villa urged him to delay his departure from Chihuahua until to-day, and he consented. It is believed he is in a more tolerant mood now, and his friends are trying to persuade him not to take Carranza to task for appointments made by the first chief which Villa regards as antagonistic. The meeting of the leaders, while probably strained and formal, will not be as stormy as at first was feared.

Carranza appears not to have recoiled from his attitude in any respect, and Villa has been pacified only by the plea that an outbreak now would wreck the revolution.

## MEDIATION PRAISED BY ESTEVA RUIZ

### Foreign Affairs Minister Issues Formal Statement to Reassure Mexican People.

(By Cable to The Tribune.)

Mexico City, June 5.—Esteva Ruiz, Minister of Foreign Affairs, gave the press to-night a statement regarding mediation, as follows:

"It is of the greatest importance that public opinion should have a clear and exact idea of the form and manner in which the Niagara Falls conferences are being held. I have said on various occasions that so serious a matter as the settlement of an international question requires deep meditation and study. The impatience shown by some persons to know the result of the negotiations is unwarranted."

"I can assure you that these negotiations are in a most favorable way. Inasmuch as within the last few days a report has been launched that in the deliberations other influences than those of justice and patriotism have asserted themselves, I declare emphatically and categorically that the action of the three mediating powers and the conduct of their plenipotentiaries has been from the outset, and continues to be, spontaneous, noble and free from all extraneous suggestion."

"The prudence of the Ambassador of Brazil and of the ministers of Argentina and Chile, who preside over the peace negotiations in the name of their respective governments, has constantly been made manifest, and that is especially noticeable in the very form in which the mediation procedure has been organized, that is to say, in the form of partial conferences with the delegations of Mexico and the United States separately before the united delegations meet with the mediators in plenary session for reciprocal communication and discussion of their respective propositions."

"The declarations which I have just made should satisfy the Mexican people and afford it complete assurance with respect to the rectitude and fairness of the methods adopted by the honorable mediators, whose mission is to be solicitous, both for the settlement of the conflict and for the honor of the republic and its government."

## ADLAI E. STEVENSON WORSE

### Suffers Relapse and His Condition Is Critical.

Chicago, June 5.—Adlai E. Stevenson, Vice-President of the United States under Cleveland, who had a nervous breakdown after the death of his wife, six months ago, suffered a relapse to-day. His condition is serious. Mr. Stevenson came to a hospital here three weeks ago from his home at Bloomington.

## REBELS HERE TO SHIP MORE ARMS

### Urquidi, Carranza Agent, Declares U. S. Has Put No Bars on Tampico.

### "COMPROMISE WITH HUERTA IMPOSSIBLE"

### Consul Says the Constitutionalist Forces Would Not Understand—New Vera Cruz Regime.

Despite reports that Secretary Bryan had given orders to prevent further shipments of arms and ammunition to the Constitutionalists, Francisco Urquidi, representative of General Carranza in New York, yesterday declared he would proceed with the sending of war supplies.

"I do not believe there is any real obstacle against our sending arms to Tampico," said Señor Urquidi. "So far I have received no notification to that effect from any one in authority in the United States. When I do, then I will cease to ship arms to Mexico. Until I do receive notification direct, and not through rumors, I will suppose there is no embargo."

"In the face of dispatches stating that no more ammunition may be shipped would you agree to take a supply for the Constitutionalists and ship it from New York?" he was asked.

"If any one will show me ammunition for General Carranza I will have it on shipboard in a few hours, and I guarantee it will reach Tampico," replied Urquidi. "The Constitutionalists' consul general denied there was any ammunition aboard the El Rio, of the Morgan Line. 'I am not saying whether there will be,' he added. 'Such things as shipments of arms I am not at liberty to discuss.'"

Urquidi declared yesterday that he had information from Mexico which convinced him that Carranza would never accept the terms offered by the mediators for entrance into the conference.

"If the United States should ask General Carranza to enter the mediation without binding himself to anything, he would accept, but he does not consider the A B C powers have any right to dictate terms to him. Neither will he become a party to mediation under any veiled threat of action against Mexico or the Constitutionalists."

"If told he must consent to an armistice, there would be no course open to him, but to fight. He could not hold his troops if he declared an armistice. They would not understand. The moment he attempted to declare a cessation of hostilities against Huerta, complications would arise that no one in the Constitutional ranks could cope with."

"The order of the revolution cannot permit any compromise with Huerta. Mexico is not big enough for two parties so widely apart to exist under compromise. Huerta and Carranza stand for totally opposite things in government."

"That is why it is useless for any one to hope that the mediators of Huerta, the United States, the A B C nations and Carranza could agree on any government for Mexico. It must be either Carranza or Huerta. Mediation is bound to fail, because, while Huerta may have something to concede and mediate about, the Constitutionalists have nothing that is not settled on as their plan of government."

A telegram to Urquidi yesterday told of the new method which will be employed by Candido Aguilar, appointed Governor of Vera Cruz by Carranza a few days ago, in dealing with captured Federal officers. Aguilar has issued a proclamation to the effect that Federal officers, instead of being taken before him for court martial and tried for treason, which, the proclamation continues, is a crime in fighting for Huerta and is punishable by death.

Therefore, instead of being shot first, Federal officers will be tried and then shot. With this deference to the rules of civilized warfare, Aguilar closes his first proclamation as Governor of the State of Vera Cruz.

## First Vera Cruz Pension Paid.

(By Telegram to The Tribune.)

Philadelphia, June 5.—The first American to receive a pension since the beginning of the Mexican trouble is Mrs. Jennie Smith, of 2188 East Sergeant st., the mother of Charles Allen Smith, one of the two Philadelphia youths who lost their lives in the taking of Vera Cruz, who had received the first monthly installment of \$12, having been forwarded to her from Washington. On April 23, five days after her son was killed by a Mexican sniper, Representative J. Hampton Moore made application for a pension for Mrs. Smith.